

DAILY RECORD-UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as second class matter.

PUBLISHED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

Is published every day, Sunday excepted, on Saturdays.

For one year.....\$6.00

For six months.....\$3.00

For three months.....\$2.00

For one month.....\$1.00

Copies served by Carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all instances, if the paper can be had of the principal Periodicals dealers, Newsmen and agents.

THE DAILY UNION

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News, and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.

Terms, One Year.....\$2.00

FRIDAY MAY 30, 1884

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 120% for is of 1907, 116% for 1865; sterling, \$1 864 85; 100% for 38; silver bars, 10%.

Silver in London, 50¢/d; consols, 101 7/16d; per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105 4/8; 123¢; 4½, 113¢.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 86¢/89¢/91¢.

There was but little demand for mining stocks in San Francisco yesterday. The brokers, however, continued to have fair business record, and in some cases prices were 5¢ to 10¢ better than Wednesday.

At Napoleon, O., yesterday, Wesley Johnson was hanged for the murder of George W. Williams.

By the fall of scaffolding in a tunnel on the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday, near Ligonier, Pa., nine men were killed and eleven others injured.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention met in St. Paul yesterday.

Frosts are reported from Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Colonel J. O. P. Burnside, Distributing Clerk to the Postoffice Department at Washington, has embezzled \$5,000.

The Union Deposit Company at Greensburg has failed.

The bill to abolish the contract system of labor in the State Prison has been defeated in the Massachusetts Legislature.

A new land reform is being agitated in England.

Five hundred railroad employees struck yesterday at Mobley, O.

Intoxicating liquors are to be abolished in Indiana before 1885.

The Earl of Easton is about to apply for a divorce in London on the ground of adultery.

The annual spring review of troops was held yesterday in Berlin.

City Chamberlain Tappan has resigned at New York and Henry B. Ludlow appointed in his stead.

President Arthur left Washington for New York yesterday.

Jerome Banks, a prominent lawyer, died in Red Bluff yesterday of paralysis.

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SHALL WE HARBOR CONSPIRACIES?

Professor Henry Wade Rogers, in the June number of the *North American Review*, has a very dispassionate paper on the question of conspiracies in the United States against Governments with which we are at peace. From the very nature of our institutions it is to be expected that the American people will sympathize with Ireland in its demand for home rule. That presents itself to us as a reasonable cause. But, no matter how just a cause, it cannot afford to tolerate support by baseless and inhuman methods. In other words, for assassination and dynastic schemes there can be no excuse. There are organizations to carry on dynamite campaigns against England, and it is charged that these have their base of operations in the United States. As we then, under any obligation to interfere in the matter? Naturally, when the question is raised, we recall the attitude of the English toward this country during the war of the rebellion; but, as Professor Rogers, in the course of an extended argument holds, it is obvious that no just mind can for a moment entertain that execrable memory, when considering the abstract principle involved. The sole question is, what was England's duty? or what was England's error? England has sheltered assassins; rebel cruisers have been fitted in her ports against us; she has been the home of conspiracy against France; but all this has nothing to do with the question, Shall we harbor conspiracy? Professor Rogers calls attention to the principle in the law of nations that whoever uses a citizen ill indirectly offends the State of which that citizen is a member, and the State is bound to protect its citizens by redressing their wrongs and punishing their aggressors. It is settled that when a member of one State has done an injury to a member of another, the former State may sometimes be responsible for the injury even to an extent involving war. "If a State knows that its members are conspiring to commit a crime against the members of another State, and can prevent it but does not, it is held to have consented to the offense." It is agreed to be the law of nations that a State has a right to demand that rebellious subjects shall not be allowed to plot against it in the territory of another State; that "the offense of endeavoring to excite revolt against a neighboring State is an offense against the law of nations." Cases in large number are cited, and authorities demonstrating the proposition. England in the cases of Her Most, Simon, Bernard, Dr. Blackburn, Lord George Gordon, Jean Peltier and other cases has recognized this law, and arrested and tried and punished heretics as conspirators in her domain against friendly powers. The United States has itself complained to England of offenses similar to those now charged against the dynasties and Great Britain recognized the justice of our claim and provided for it. This was

the case in the matter of the manufacture of "Greek fire" in Canada for the use of the Southern rebels, and in the case of the yellow fever introduction threat in 1865. The complaint of the United States in the case of the Canadian manufacturers of "Greek fire," to be used against our citizens committed this Government, if there was need for it, to the doctrine already announced and which is exemplified in the present dynamite conspiracies. The Alabama case settled the principle that we cannot settle ourselves from responsibility by pleading that our laws do not enable us to interfere. If our laws are insufficient it is our bounden duty to provide laws that will enable us to answer all just demands that may be made upon us. The United States Courts now have the power to punish for dynamite conspiracy, because there is no Act of Congress declaring such an offense to be criminal. The Constitution itself does not so much as refer to the offenses of which it is charged the dynamite conspirators are guilty, nor to the provisions of the Neutrality Act met the case. There is one Act, intended to protect life and property on ships, that prohibits the shipping of certain explosives, and this partly serves the purpose of sawing the dynamites. But at best it is not such a law as the developments of the times demand. Our extradition treaty does not include extradition for conspiracy to commit murder, though cases have occurred where criminals have been extradited, though the crime charged was not in the treaty category. But it is held that a nation is not bound to furnish asylum to criminals "who are offenders against the human race" as Mr. Seward replied to the United States Senate in the case of Arguello, whom we surrendered to Spain. Spain herself sent back to us Wm. Tweed, though there was then no extradition treaty between the United States and Spain. The dynamites are offenders against the human race. They are not waging war against a nation, in plotting to blow up houses and railways, but are conspiring to murder men, women and children who cannot be held responsible for the acts of the English Government. It is not a war of humanity. The annual spring review of troops was held yesterday in Berlin.

Mr. Lincoln, in a message to Congress, declared that it is the power and duty of the Executive to exclude enemies of the Republic from our soil. We have the right to do this, and we have the right to do it in a full vindication of the theory which our party has always held, that the public welfare and the safety of the Republic require that we should not yield to any foreign power the right to interfere in our internal affairs.

We demand that the Convention be adjourned until Monday, and the House until Saturday.

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THE WEATHER REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE,
SACRAMENTO, May 29, 1884.]

Place observed.	Barom.	Ther.	Direction wind and velocity.	Rain 4 hours.	Weather.
Tacoma	30.03	67	W. N. E.	0	Clear
Olympia	30.10	68	W. N. E.	0	Calm
Portland	30.10	65	W. N. E.	0	Clear
Fr. City	30.10	65	W. N. E.	0	Clear
Bellingham	30.10	65	W. N. E.	0	Clear
Mendocino	29.94	65	S. E.	0	Fair
Ber. Bluff	29.94	65	S. E.	0	Fair
Sacramento	29.88	65	S. E.	0	Clear
S. Fran.	29.96	61	E. S. W.	0	Fair
Lodi	29.96	61	E. S. W.	0	Fair
S. Diego	30.00	61	E. W.	0	Cloudy

Maximum temperature 81°; minimum, 58.0.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 29th.—Indications for Pacific coast: Fair weather.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Letter—John B. Gough, Saturday and Monday evenings.

Boxing—Eurekas vs San Francisco. Sacramento Edge, F. & A. M.—To-night.

Second Ward Boxing—To-night.

Music—Programme.

Memorial Day—Houses that will close.

Evangelical Church—Services.

Christian Ledger, T. O. F.—To-night.

Capitol Lodge—To-morrow.

Sacramento Post—For sale.

Fruit farm for sale.

Sacramento Parlor, N. S. G. W.—Dance to-morrow.

Garden land for sale.

Memorial Day—Committees on Flowers.

Attention—Fruit, First Ward, to-night.

Summer Post—F. T. M., to-day.

Business Advertisements.

Weinstock & Lubin—Stores closed to-day.

Proposed for purchasing prison supplies.

Pacific Market, 725 J street.

Red House—Books and shoes.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLY A FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 6:30 yesterday morning the yard-engine Governor Stanford was doing some switching near the head of Sixth street, and it became necessary to back the engine up and couple on to a box-car, which had a door in the end—the door being on the outside, and with the sheet crossing it, being about two and a half inches in thickness. The Governor Stanford has a large pipe used for connecting with water-cars in case of fire, protruding from the rear of the tank about fifteen inches. Andy Holteider, one of the yardmen, stepped between the tanks in his box-car to take the coupling and it is there he saw the accident—that, being tall, his head, as he adjusted the coupling link and pin, came directly between the end of the pipe and the door of the car, and was struck by the end of the car and came together. William Clark, the engineer, noticing that Holteider did not step out promptly as he should, slackened the engine ahead a little, and far out on the car between the tender and car sensible blood gushing from his nose, mouth and ears. His head narrowly escaped striking a rail as he fell, while his feet remained on the spot where he had been standing. The victim was quickly rendered blind and was conveyed to the Railroad Hospital. He recovered consciousness before reaching that institution, but died yesterday afternoon. The Mayor said he had done all he could for him.

Major Brown said if they had any right to transact any business, or handle any money at all, they had a right to do this, which was in a direct line of providing for the security of property. However, he remarked, he did not know what would have happened to him if he had not been associated with the city's defense. The information having come to the Mayor that McKune had stated that he was rendering services in the city bond cases, outside of his contract, and for which he should expect round pay, a special meeting of the Board of Trustees was called yesterday.

The house has been completed for some time, but the Commissioners, whether from negligence or because they were opposed to the plan, had not paid for legal services. Among others, J. H. McKune was employed in connection with a certain class of these cases, and a written contract as to these was executed, and under it he had been associated in the city's defense. The information having come to the Mayor that he had not paid round pay, he wanted to know what he was doing by his services in the bond cases not covered by the written contract.

People draw water from hydrants during a fire we will prosecute and punish them.

One of the compensations for old age is the satisfaction of a competency gained.

Nearly every lifetime is the record of thousands of dollars spent in the one item of dress alone. Herein lies a fortune to be secured by careful and judicious buying, but all depends on where you buy.

The difference in price on all articles between the ordinary business house and an establishment like ours may not be apparently very large, but in the cycle of years the savings in cost is sure to be great.

TO-MORROW, MAY 31st,

In Cloak Department, at 9 o'clock A. M.:

Children's Gingham Dresses, ages, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years, 69 cents each.

Children's Worsted Dresses, stylishly trimmed, lined with silesia, assorted colors, \$1.47 each.

Ladies' Black Embroidered Cashmere Shawls (60 inches), \$1.25 each.

Ladies' Linen Suits, of three pieces, 97 cents.

Ladies' Summer Cloth Ulsters and Wraps, \$1.95 each.

Also, a quantity of Odd Things, including Skirts, Shawls, Dusters, etc., etc.

H. WACHHORST,
LEADING JEWELER
OF SACRAMENTO—SIGN THE TOWN CLOCK,
No. 315 J street (North Side).

DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
AND SOLID SILVERWARE OF ALL KINDS.

4:30 P.M.

"OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT,"

Now in Store and For Sale at the

METROPOLITAN CIGAR STORE,

IS THE BEST

Five Cent Cigar

DEPARTMENT ONE—Alexander, Judge

THURSDAY, May 29, 1884.

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